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he Nigerian Government in 2012 during the London Summit on Family Planning, made commitments that will see a sustained financing for Family Planning, particularly the annual allocation of US\$4 million from the national budget to the fund for procurement of contraceptive commodities and the to achieve the national objective of a Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) of 36 percent by 2018 from a CPR of 15 percent in 2013.

Dr Muhammad Ali Pate on behalf of the government of Nigeria at the London Summit on Family Planning on July 11, 2012 commits to increase CPR by 2% every year to achieve 36% by 2018. Noting that this will avert 31,000 maternal deaths and 1.5 million child deaths and save more than 700,000 mothers from injuries or permanent illness due to childbirth<sup>1</sup>.

Financially, Nigeria committed to provide an additional US \$8.35 million annually (current US \$3 million) over the next four years (2016) for the procurement of reproductive health commodities. This is an increase of US \$33.4 million over the next four years, or 300%. Nigeria will work with the state and local governments to secure complementary budgets for family planning and reproductive health service delivery. Nigeria also plans to realize the health financing goals laid out under the National Strategic Health Development Plan, the institutionalization of the support for primary health services provided by the SURE Program, and meet or exceed the Abuja Declaration health financing commitments.

The Government of Nigeria then updated its commitment at the Family Planning Summit in London, UK on July 11, 2017. The Federal government's target of reaching 27% mCPR by 2020 was set, and in order to improve uptake it was noted that there needed to be free Family Planning information, services and commodities at all public health facilities<sup>2</sup>.

Financially, the Government of Nigeria updated her commitment at the Family Planning Summit in London, UK (July 11, 2017), to; "Ensure sustainable financing for the

National FP Program".

The proposed actions were:

- 1. The FEC approval to renew the Memorandum of Understanding with UNFPA to support US\$4million annually from 2017 to 2020 for procurement of contraceptives.
- 2. The Federal Ministry of Health committed to ensuring disbursement of US\$56 mil to the states through the IDA loans and Global Financing Facility from 2017 to 2020. The FMOH through the Basic Health Care Provision Fund makes family planning expenses by households reimbursable in the public and private sectors.
- 3. Nigeria also planned to realize the health financing goals laid out under the National Strategic Health Development Plan, the institutionalization of the support for primary health services and meet or exceed the Abuja Declaration health financing commitments.
- 4. The Federal Ministry of Health committed to investments in a robust accountability system to track and report actual domestic resources expenditures at national and state levels for the national family planning on annual basis<sup>2</sup>

To further demonstrate further action to the commitment, the Federal Ministry of Health (FMOH) developed the Nigeria Family Planning Blueprint (Scale-Up Plan)<sup>3</sup>. This Blueprint provides a roadmap for achieving the Federal Government of Nigeria's goals for improving access to Family Planning and reducing maternal mortality through a concerted national effort to scale up Family Planning over five years (2013–2018). [Nigeria Family Planning Blueprint (Scale-Up Plan), October 2014]<sup>3</sup>. Other policies demonstrating action to these commitments included the National Guidelines for the Introduction and Scale up of DMPA SC SI 4 to boost method mix and access to commodities, National Family Planning Communication Plan 2017-2020 5 to inform behaviour change communication and the Second National Strategic Health Development Plan 2018-2022 6 which encapsulates in its RMNCH plan the commitments.

- 1. http://www.familyplanning2020.org/news/nigeria-fp2020-commitment
- 2. http://www.familyplanning2020.org/sites/default/files/Nigeria\_FP2020\_Commitment\_2017.pdf
- 3. https://www.health.gov.ng/doc/Nigeria%20FP%20B\_print.pdf
- 4. https://www.health.gov.ng/doc/National\_Guidelines\_For\_The\_Introduction\_And\_Scale-Up\_Of\_DMPA-SC\_Self\_Injection.pdf
- 5. https://www.health.gov.ng/doc/NATIONAL%20FAMILY%20PLANNING%20COMMUNICATION%20PLAN%202017%20(REVISED).pdf
- 6. https://www.health.gov.ng/doc/NSHDP%20II%20Final.pdf

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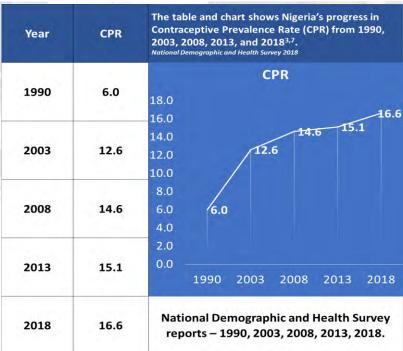




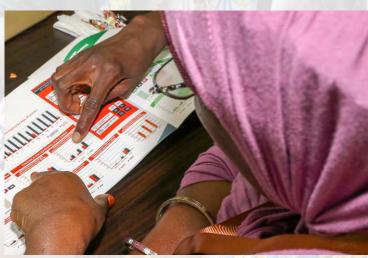








From the 2018 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS 2018), Nigeria has only been able to achieve 16.6 percent failing to meet the 2018 national objective of 36 percent from the National Blueprint (2013-2018) and the updated target of 27 percent for 2020.



### 2.0 FUNDING FAMILY PLANNING IN NIGERIA

The Government has been making many efforts towards increasing domestic financing since the commitments such as:

- Renewed MoU with UNFPA for procurement of contraceptives for the country.
- Increased efforts to grow sustainable domestic financing through an annual government counterpart contribution of US \$4M from 2018 – 2021<sup>8</sup>
- Disbursement of US\$56 million to the states through the IDA loans and Global Financing Facility from 2017 to
- A BHCPF rolled-out as a pilot in line with the National Health Act of 2014, which shall be funded from the Government's Consolidated Revenue pool.
- Investments in a robust accountability system to track and report actual domestic resources expenditures at national and state levels.

Despite all these efforts, there still exists a funding gap for Family Planning.

Nigeria's Family Planning budget is traditionally composed of two different budget line items:

- Counterpart funding to match grants from donors (UNFPA, the U.S. Agency for International Development USAID, UNICEF, and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation) and
- 2. Funding to improve Family Planning services.

While both line items received budget allocations in 2018, only one received a budget allocation in 2019. Much of the current gap is due to zero funds allocated under the counterpart funding budget line. Furthermore, the allocation to the line item to improve Family Planning services decreased (as shown in the table below) in 2019 compared to 2018. As such, without full funding of the government's annual commitment of US\$4 million (1.4 billion Nigeria naira), a significant shortage of contraceptives in 2019-2020 is the resulting consequence.

- National Demographic and Health Survey 2018
- 8. https://www.advancefamilyplanning.org/nigerias-national-family-planning-allocation-cut-90

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While both line items received budget allocations in 2018, only one received a budget allocation in 2019. Much of the current gap is due to zero funds allocated under the *counterpart funding* budget line. Furthermore, the allocation to the line item to *improve Family Planning services* decreased (as shown in the table below) in 2019 compared to 2018. As such, without full funding of the government's annual commitment of US\$4 million (1.4 billion Nigeria naira), a significant shortage of contraceptives in 2019-2020 is the resulting consequence.

The FGON is not meeting its commitments for Family Planning financing. A look back at 2016, showed the FGON allocated N746 million (US\$2.37 million) to family planning commodities, the total commodity cost was N4.8 billion (US\$15.3 million). The gaps have been largely filled by donors (USAID, UNFPA, DFID & BMGF). Without donor assistance, Nigeria faces huge family planning funding gaps. Nigeria's donor dependency puts it in a precarious position as donor funding may likely decline in the future.

In 2018, the government released the US\$4 million to UNFPA as counterpart funding for the procurement of Family Planning commodities but faltered on the commitment in 2019.

Although the government has committed to US\$4 million, donor contributions still ranges from UNFPA's commitment of around US\$7.5 million while DFID usually contributes 3 million British Pounds Sterling. The remainder is usually taken up by USAID following fulfilment of FGON's commitment.

To surmise, here's how FP Funds are received and distributed to UNFPA;

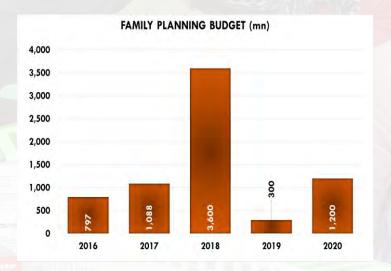
There is an MoU in place for the procurement of commodities linked to the basket funds. Resources from FGON goes to FMOF and then to an account setup in UNDP which is ultimately transferred to UNFPA receiving the funds in naira. Herein lies the first challenge

due to unstable exchange rate. The supply planning process commences, the supply plan is then approved by the Honourable Minister of Health, the orders are placed with the manufacturers then received and shipped to the country.

Nigeria's failure to meet the CPR national objective is connected to its ability to meet its financial commitment through its annual budget to Family Planning. The table and chart below show budgetary allocation to Family Planning by the Federal Ministry of Health.

### BUDGETARY ALLOCATION TO FAMILY PLANNING, BUDGET OFFICE OF THE FEDERATION

Budget (N) 797,406,909 1,088,038,230 3,600,000,000 300,000,000 1,200,000	,000



http://www.healthpolicyplus.com/ns/pubs/7140-7251\_HPPlusNigeriaFinancingFPFactSheetC.pdf

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Two Budget Lines have been identified with Family Planning under the Federal Ministry of Health; ERGP25112207 and ERGP25115182. These were specifically identified for Budget Year 2018, 2019 and 2020 under the following captions:

It was only in 2018 that the two Budget Lines – Counterpart Funding to Match Grants and Improve Family Planning Services received funding, this is the reason Family Planning received N3.6 billion in 2018. As earlier noted, one observation is that Counterpart funding of N2.4 billion has been left out of the budget of subsequent years. In 2019, N1.2 billion was allocated for "Improve family planning services through

YEAR	BUDGET CODE	BUDGET CAPTION	AMOUNT
	ERGP25115182	Counterpart funding to match grants from UNFPA, USAID, BMGF & UNICEF	2,400,000,000
2018	ERGP25112207	Improve family planning services through contraceptives use interventions and counterpart funding	1,200,000,000
2019	ERGP25112207	Improve family planning services through contraceptives use interventions and counterpart funding	300,000,000
2020	ERGP25112207	Procurement and distribution of family planning commodities through counterpart funding to UNFPA	1,200,000,000

contraceptives use interventions and counterpart funding", however the budget was cut to N300 million with a massive 75 percent reduction, now allocation was made to the "Counterpart Funding to Match Grants".

Typically, the funds are used to finance the national contraceptive forecast supply plan which includes commodities purchase and logistics. The proposed use of donor funds is also detailed in the table curled from FMOH/UNFPA confidential document below.

# THE 2020 NATIONAL CONTRACEPTIVES FORECAST & AGGREGATED SUPPLY PLAN

Product	2020 Forecast	FMoH Reported SOH as at Oct 31, 2019	Outstanding orders from 2019 supply plan yet to be delivered	Quantities to Procure in 2020	CYP Conversi on	СҮР	Unit Prices	Product Cost	Procurement, Freight and Clearing cost (22% of product cost)	Total Costs
Female Condom	901,877	289,448	1,560,000	373,000	120	3,108	0.52	\$ 193,960.00	\$ 42,671.20	\$ 236,631.20
Male Condom	47,717,045	8,335,872	54,864,000	51,300,160	120	427,501	0.03	\$ 1,539,004.80	\$ 338,581.06	\$ 1,877,585.86
Depo Provera+ Syringes	1,644,184	914,707	3,351,000	-	4	-	0.85	\$-	\$ -	\$-
Sayana Press	469,686	1,445,299	1,718,384	-	4	-	0.85	\$-	\$-	\$ -
Microlut	838,510	358,401	484,080	1,191,188	15	79,413	0.35	\$ 416,915.80	\$ 91,721.48	\$ 508,637.28
IUD	201,427	69,942	154,000	267,650	4.6	1,231,1 90	0.31	\$ 82,971.50	\$ 18,253.73	\$ 101,225.23
Microgynon	1,028,742	297,480	1,023,300	912,960	15	60,864	0.27	\$ 246,499.20	\$ 54,229.82	\$ 300,729.02
Noristerat+ Syringes	1,632,243	698,195	826,500	2,397,800	6	399,633	1.24	\$ 2,973,272.00	\$ 654,119.84	\$ 3,627,391.84
Implanon NXT	808,840	35,742	597,976	892,288	2.5	2,230,7 20	8.5	\$ 7,584,448.00	\$ 1,668,578.56	\$ 9,253,026.56
Jadelle	605,270	0	692,800	861,530	3.8	3,273,8 14	8.5	\$ 7,323,005.00	\$ 1,611,061.10	\$ 8,934,066.10
Levoplant	250,704	100,000	100,000	425,239	2.5	1,063,0 98	6.9	\$ 2,934,149.10	\$ 645,512.80	\$ 3,579,661.90
Cycle Beads	47,619	123,080	-	-	1.5	-	1.42	\$-	\$-	\$-
TOTAL						8,769,3 41		\$ 23,294,225.4 0	\$ 5,124,729.59	\$ 28,418,954.99

TOTAL FORCASTED NEED US\$28,418,954.99



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### **TABLE 2.1: DFID 2020**

Product	Proposed Order Date	Receive Date	Quantity	СУР	Product Cost	Procurement, Freight and Clearing cost	Total Costs
IUCD	Dec-19	Jun-20	165,550	761,530	\$ 51,320.50	\$ 11,290.51	\$ 62,611.01
Exluton	Dec-19	Jun-20	808,088	53,873	\$ 282,830.80	\$ 62,222.78	\$ 345,053.58
Implanon	Dec-19	Jul-20	205,520	513,800	\$ 1,746,920.00	\$ 384,322.40	\$ 2,131,242.40
Jadelle	Dec-19	Jul-20	161,680	614,384	\$ 1,374,280.00	\$ 302,341.60	\$ 1,676,621.60
	Total			1,943,587	\$ 3,455,351.3	\$ 760,177.29	\$ 4,215,528.59

Table	2.3:	<b>FGON</b>	2020

Product	Proposed Order Date	Receive Date	Quantity	СҮР	Product Cost	Procurement, Freight and Clearing cost	Total Costs
Noristerat	Dec-19	Jun-20	300,000	50,000	\$ 372,000.00	\$ 81,840.00	\$ 453,840.00
Levoplant	Dec-19	Jun-20	138,732	346,830	\$ 957,250.80	\$ 210,595.18	\$ 1,167,845.98
Implanon	Dec-19	Jul-20	85,000	212,500	\$ 722,500.00	\$ 158,950.00	\$ 881,450.00
Microgynon	Dec-19	Sep-20	257,040	17,136	\$ 69,400.80	\$ 15,268.18	\$ 84,668.98
Female Condom	Dec-19	Dec-20	373,000	3,108	\$ 193,960.00	\$ 42,671.20	\$ 236,631.20
IUCD	Dec-19	Dec-20	102,100	469,660	\$ 31,651.00	\$ 6,963.22	\$ 38,614.22
Male Condom	Dec-19	Dec-20	24,188,46 5	201,571	\$ 725,653.95	\$ 159,643.87	\$ 885,297.82
Exluton	Dec-19	Dec-20	383,100	25,540	\$ 134,085.00	\$ 29,498.70	\$ 163,583.70
Microgynon	Dec-19	Dec-20	262,800	17,520	\$ 70,956.00	\$ 15,610.32	\$ 86,566.32
	Total			1,343,865	\$ 3,277,457.6	\$ 721,040.66	\$ 3,998,498.21

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		Т	ABLE 2	.2: UNI	FPA 2020		
Product	Proposed Order Date	Receive Date	Quantity	СҮР	Product Cost	Procurement, Freight and Clearing cost	Total Costs
Noristerat	Dec-19	Jun-20	700,000	116,667	\$ 868,000.00	\$ 190,960.00	\$ 1,058,960.00
Male Condom	Dec-19	Jun-20	27,111,695	225,931	\$ 813,350.85	\$ 178,937.19	\$ 992,288.04
Microgynon	Dec-19	Jun-20	393,120	26,208	\$ 106,142.40	\$ 23,351.33	\$ 129,493.73
Levoplant	Dec-19	Jun-20	100,000	250,000	\$ 690,000.00	\$ 151,800.00	\$ 841,800.00
Implanon	Dec-19	Jul-20	379,720	949,300	\$ 3,227,620.00	\$ 710,076.40	\$ 3,937,696.40
Jadelle	Dec-19	Jul-20	270,000	1,026,000	\$ 2,295,000.00	\$ 504,900.00	\$ 2,799,900.00
	Total			2,594,105	\$ 8,000,113.3	\$ 1,760,024.92	\$ 9,760,138.17

### Table 2.4: UNFUNDED 2020

Product	Proposed Order Date	Receive Date	Quantity	СҮР	Product Cost	Procurement, Freight and Clearing cost	Total Costs
Noristerat	Dec-19	Jun-20	570,300	95,050	\$ 707,172.00	\$ 155,577.84	\$ 862,749.84
Implanon	Dec-19	Jul-20	222,048	555,120	\$ 1,887,408.00	\$ 415,229.76	\$ 2,302,637.76
Jadelle	Dec-19	Jul-20	30,000	114,000	\$ 255,000.00	\$ 56,100.00	\$ 311,100.00
Levoplant	Dec-19	Dec-20	186,507	466,267.50	\$ 1,286,898.30	\$ 283,117.63	\$ 1,570,015.93
Noristerat	Dec-19	Dec-20	827,500	137,916.67	\$ 1,026,100.00	\$ 225,742.00	\$ 1,251,842.00
Jadelle	Dec-19	Dec-20	399,850	1,519,430	\$ 3,398,725.0	\$ 747,719.50	\$ 4,146,444.50
	Total			2,887,784	\$ 8,561,303.3	\$ 1,883,486.73	\$ 10,444,790.03

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### 3.0 THE 2020 FUNDING GAP IN FAMILY PLANNING

From the 2019 budget cut of 75 percent from the NGN1.2Bn approved, the NGN 300,000,000 funds has been released for the purchase of Family Planning commodities but there is a funding gap. The last year's (2019) budget cuts for Family Planning from the approved budget impacted significantly on the amount available for Family Planning commodities. In the 2020 Budget, the same Budget Line was repeated but without reduction in what was proposed, hence N1.2 billion was approved.



In December 2019, the FMOH communicated to UNFPA that it had recommended that the FMOF release the 300 million naira allocated in the budget and will follow it up with 900 million naira from FMOH Service Wide Vote to meet the 2019 commitment. As of March 3rd 2020, the 300-million-naira was released with a promissory to advance what should have been in the budget (that is 1.2 billion naira) was made.

It is important to note here that the 300 million naira that came from the budget after the exchange rate at the time turned out to be just US\$829,714. Also noting that what was in the budget was easier to receive by UNFPA. What was in the service wide vote is yet to be received (US\$3.1

million) by UNFPA.

For context, US\$28.4 million is what is total fund needed for commodities and logistics by UNFPA for Nigeria. At present, US\$14.8 million is what is available and that includes contributions from UNFPA, DFID and FGON. The funding gap is about US\$13.6 million. This amount is significant as it is almost half the required sum.

The FMOH was supposed to make available about US\$7.2 million (that is US\$3.2 million from 2019 and US\$4 million from 2020) as per the commitment cited above.

# According to UNFPA, there currently is a 2020 total funding gap of US\$13.6 million dollars

### Disaggregated into:

	SOURCE	AMOUNT (USD MILLIONS
	From the Service Wide Vote 2019	\$3.12
	From the 2020 Budget	\$4.0
G	Culminating into the Outstanding FMOH Funds	\$7.12

DESCRIPTION	(US\$ MILLION)	COMMENTS
Amount (USD millions) Total Need	US\$28.4	This is a backlog from previous years; 2020 need
Available Funds (USD millions)	US\$14.8	UNFPA, FMOH (released NGN 300,000,000), DFID released - 4.5 million pounds
Current Gap (USD millions)	US\$13.6	current shortfall for FY2020

To solve the 2020 FP funding gap is to release of the US\$7.12 million committed by FMOH.



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### Many Advocates, One Voice

























TOTAL FUNDING GAP FROM FMOH =



















## 4.0 HAS GOVERNMENT MET ITS US\$4 MILLION (N1.2 BILLION) GRANT COMMITMENT?

Between 2018 and 2020, a N1.2 billion yearly commitment would have achieved N3.6 billion, but the Nigerian Government has not met this commitment.

It is important to reiterate that the Counterpart Funding that was budgeted for in 2018, the sum of N2.4 billion, was left out of the 2019 and the 2020 Budgets. The implication of this is that the 2019 and the 2020 budgets have been further reduced each year by N2.4 billion each, which brings the total funding gap using 2018 as baseline to N5.5 billion (2019: N3.1 billion, 2020: N2.4 billion).

	II 2020 ICL vi	SED BUDGET	
Code	Budget line	Approved 2020 budget	Revised 2020 provision
Family Planning (FP)	Procurement and distribution of FP commodities through counterpart funding to UNFPA	1,200,000,000	1,200,000,000

This suggests low prioritisation to Family Planning by the FGON.

With the hindsight that the Federal Ministry of Health Budgets have barely performed 80% on the average generally, it therefore means that there are further funding gaps between what the Federal Government committed to for funding Family Planning and what eventually is released to prosecute its plans, such as its Counterpart Funding and execution of the Nigeria Family Planning Blueprint (Scale-Up Plan).

The importance of funding healthcare and particularly Family Planning in Nigeria cannot be over emphasized. There is a growing inequality rate, this is attested to by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) report on Poverty and Inequality Index (2019), which shows there are

### The family planning approved 2020 budget lines were not revised

almost 83 million Nigerians living below the national poverty. The 2019 United Nations Population Fund "State of World Population" report states that Nigeria has the 9<sup>th</sup> highest fertility rate in the world. With our current state of inadequate quality healthcare services, it is an indication that government need to invest massively and urgently in Family Planning for the benefit of sustainable development and growth for the country.

### 5.0 KEY FINDINGS FROM THE 2020 REVISED BUDGET

- 1. The above analysis shows that the 2020 revised budget was increased to N10.81bn representing 2.05% increase from the approved N10.592bn. while the statutory transfer was reduced to 428bn representing 23.5% from the approved N560bn budget, the debt services was increased by 8.2%, recurrent expenditure by 2.1% and capital expenditure by 0.9%.
- 2. The national health revised 2020 budget was reduced to N414.4bn representing 6.1% cut from the approved N441bn. Although the national budget was increased by 2%, there was no corresponding increase in the national health budget. Going by the new health budget arrangement, the total health recurrent budget was reduced to N363bn representing 4.7% reduction compared to the approved N381.1bn. In essence, the sum of N8.5bn was cut from the

- revised capital health budget. This represents a 14.1% cut
- 3. On the basic health care provision which was now captured under the personnel recurrent health budget, the sum of N18.04bn was removed representing 40.6% reduction from the approved 2020 health budget
- 4. Further analysis shows that the total health budget to budget size was now reduced 3.83% compared to the 4.16% approved budget. this shows that there is 11.17% shortage compared to the 15% of the total budget size recommended in the 2001 Abuja declaration and the National Health Financing Policy, 2006.

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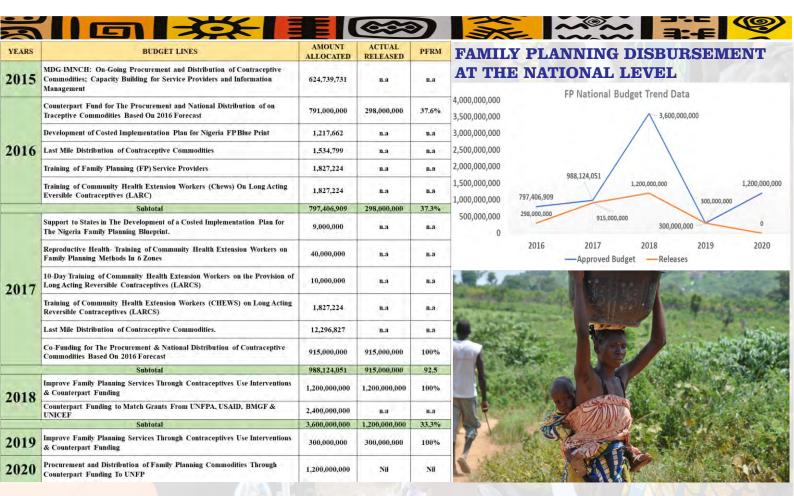












### **6.0 FAMILY PLANNING REVISED BUDGET IN PAS FOCAL STATES**

The Family planning budget was left untouched in the revised 2020 Kaduna state. While the Niger and Lagos State cannot be ascertained, Kano State government cut its family planning by 80,000,000 leaving the family planning allocation for the year 2020 fiscal year to 20,000,000.



### FAMILY PLANNING APPROVED AND REVISED 2020 BUDGET

PAS-States	FP Budget lines	Approved 2020 budget	Revised 2020 budget
Kaduna	Family Planning (FP) Programme	12,250,000	12,250,000
Niger	Family planning	45,000,000	n.a
Kano	Child Birth Spacing Programme	100,000,000	20,000,000
Lagos	Family planning	293,615,857	n.a

Source: Approved and revised 2020 Kaduna, Kano And Nigeria Budgets

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